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THE URBAN DISTRICT OF PENRITH



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the year 1942

Penrith :

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TOWN HALL,
PENRITH,

12th August, 1943.

*To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Urban District Council of Penrith.*

Mt. Chairman, Mrs. Johnson and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report upon the health of the town for the year 1942.

This report has been prepared in a curtailed form similar to previous reports since 1939, in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Health.

The outbreak of Bacillary Dysentery (Sonne) in June with 177 notifications was the outstanding epidemiological event of the year, and in this connection the demonstration by Dr. J. S. Faulds of Sonne organisms in milk retailed in Penrith and produced in another county, was conclusive evidence of the source of this outbreak.

A sharp epidemic of Measles occurred during the Autumn with a peak in September ; 285 cases in all were notified, but fortunately there were no deaths.

Whooping Cough was responsible for one death—a child aged 1 month—and there were 33 cases during the year.

Diphtheria immunisation made further progress in 1942, and it was estimated that 90% of school children and 54% of pre-school children had completed a course of immunising injections by 31st December, 1942.

Once again Scabies occasioned some anxiety and much extra work in dealing with the disease, the hostel at Carlisle admitting evacuees suffering from this complaint.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks for the courtesy and help extended to me by the Chairman of the Council, the Chairmen of the Sanitary and Housing Committees, and to Mr. C. H. Huntley, Clerk of the Council, and to Mr. J. W. Butler, the Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Johnson and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. GAVIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate	91	69	160
Illegitimate	7	10	17
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population			16.57
Still Births—Legitimate	1	—	1
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population			11.17
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 for Penrith Urban area			0.18
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales			0.54
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths	61	81	142
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			13.20
Death Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales			11.6
Deaths from Puerperal causes			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate			Nil
Death Rate of Infants under one year :—			
All Infants, per 1,000 live births			62.14
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 live births			56.49
Illegitimate Infants, per 1,000 live births			5.64
Infantile Death Rate for England and Wales			49
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			21
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			Nil

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1942.

Net Deaths from Stated Causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 mths.	Total under 1 year
Premature Birth	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	5
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebral Oedema	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningocele	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Multiple Abscesses Lungs	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	7	—	1	1	9	1	—	1	—	11

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
VITAL STATISTICS—Year ended 31st December, 1942.

	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Administrative County of Cumberland	16.8	12.2	57
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven)	16.5	12.7	60
Rural Districts of Cumberland	17.0	11.8	55
Penrith Urban District	16.57	13.20	62.14

CUMBERLAND PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY,
 CARLISLE,
 18th January, 1943.

EXAMINATION OF WATER.

Time and place of sample taken 13/1/43—Tap at 13 Beacon Road, Penrith.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Agar plate count	0.1 ml. colonies	1 ml. colonies	10 ml. colonies
At 22. C.	2	17	153
At 37. C.	nil	2	16
Probable number of coli-aerogenes present in 100 ml.—Nil.			

CHEMISTRY.

Appearance in a 2 ft. tube—Clear and colourless.
 pH. 7.0.

	Parts per 100,000
Free and saline ammonia	0.0006
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0074
Oxygen absorbed in permanganate in 15 mins. at 27. C. ..	0.012
Oxygen absorbed in permanganate in 4 hours at 27. C. ..	0.018
Total Solids	4.0
Suspended matter	0.0
Hardness—total	1.4
permanent	1.4
temporary	0.0
Chlorine present as chlorides	0.47
Heavy metals	0.00

Opinion :—A pure and wholesome water.

(Signed) LESLIE H. EASSON,
 Chemist.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply :—

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1942.

Grade of Milk.	Entirely Satisfactory.	Entirely Unsatisfactory.	Methylene Blue Test Satisfactory.	B. Coli Test Satisfactory.
T.T.	7	5	1	1
Accredited	8	8	3	3
Ungraded	8	4	2	4
	—	—	—	—
	23	17	6	8
	—	—	—	—

Total number of samples taken—54.

Milk in Schools :—

Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk is supplied to all the Elementary Schools in the town, and also to the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, under the “Milk in Schools Scheme” of the Milk Marketing Board.

Meat and Other Foods :—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Beasts.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	1,254	489	949	19,354	258
Number inspected	1,254	489	949	19,354	258
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned ..	20	23	30	87	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	424	288	19	1606	18
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than T.B.	35.40%	63.59%	5.16%	8.74%	8.91%
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned..	18	30	4	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	92	98	1	—	13
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	8.85%	26.17%	0.52%	Nil	5.42%

The following additional items were condemned during the year :—

- 78 lbs. corned beef on account of decomposition.
- 6 lbs. corned beef on account of mould.
- 308 lbs. imported frozen meat (bone taint).
- 300½ lbs. pork (decomposition).
- 12 tins pork luncheon meat (blown).
- 11 tins tomatoes, 5 tins peas and 1 tin beans (all blown).
- 1 tin peas (mould).
- 48 lbs. sausages (decomposition).
- 15 lbs. beef (bruising).
- 2 lbs. beef galantine (decomposition).
- 6 lbs. cheese (mould).
- 13¼ lbs. tea (chemically contaminated).

CARCASES EXAMINED BY THE VETERINARY SURGEON.

PENRITH MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

			Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.
January	..	..	109	31	1,726	50	87
February	..	..	65	26	1,196	31	81
March	..	..	83	28	750	50	87
April	..	..	73	29	1,034	16	102
May ..	..	..	81	27	910	16	97
June ..	..	..	74	43	806	12	162
July ..	..	..	131	34	2,171	6	66
August	..	..	114	69	2,114	12	25
September	..	..	154	42	2,280	9	13
October	..	..	143	53	2,021	10	58
November	..	..	135	53	2,254	18	122
December	..	..	92	54	2,092	28	49
Yearly Total	..		1,254	489	19,354	258	949

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:

Thirty-five cases were notified in 1942, 22 cases were school-children and 8 of these were among children attending Brunswick Road Girls' School and followed the small epidemic at that School in November and December, 1941.

Seven cases were pre-school children and there were 6 adult cases.

Thirty-three cases were isolated at Fairhill Hospital and disinfection carried out as usual.

Diphtheria.

Only 1 case was notified during 1942, a member of the nursing staff at Fairhill Isolation Hospital who apparently contracted infection by nursing cases admitted from Keswick.

This case was apparently very mild amounting to a simple sore throat with positive swab for *C. Bacterium Diphtheriæ*.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Diphtheria immunisation made further progress during the year, and emphasis was laid on the pre-school group of children aged 1 year and under 5 years. Immunisation among school children which was commenced in the autumn of the year 1936 has been steadily maintained since, with the co-operation of the County Medical Officer. The County Clinic, Southend Road, Penrith, is used for carrying out the immunisations, and also the services of the County Health visitors are made available for this purpose. In connection with pre-school children the County Medical Officer has instructed Health Visitors and District Nurses to use every available opportunity for obtaining parental consent for the immunisation of every child over the age of 12 months who has not already been immunised.

The goal is to achieve the immunisation of at least 75% of the children in this group, and it must be understood that the percentage is calculated on the total number of children aged 0—5 years for the Ministry of Health half-yearly return, but as children are not immunised until they attain 12 months of age the percentage return is always lower than the actual percent immunised.

A total of 287 school children and 233 pre-school children completed a course of two injections with A.P.T. during the year, and at 31st December, 1942, it was estimated that 90% school children and 54% pre-school children had completed a course of immunisation.

The diphtheria notifications during the past nine years are as follows :—

Year.	Diphtheria Cases.				Deaths.
1934			23	.....	Nil
1935			32	.....	2
1936			23	.....	1
1937			19	.....	Nil
1938			19	.....	Nil
1939			10	.....	Nil
1940			4	.....	Nil
1941			1	.....	Nil
1942			1	.....	Nil

It is interesting to note that there has not been a death from this disease in this Urban area since the commencement of immunisation in November, 1936.

1942—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (except Tuberculosis).

Diseases.	AGES.											Total.	Admitted to Isolati'n Hosp	Deaths.
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-		
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	2	3	2	17	5	2	2	1	1	..	33	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Paratyphoid B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacillary Dysentery Sonne	3	1	9	1	5	31	12	14	22	32	31	16	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia ..	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Measles	10	18	34	38	47	119	11	6	1	1	..	..	2	..
Whooping Cough	4	..	2	4	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
											Totals	554	38	3

EPIDEMIC OF SONNE DYSENTERY AT PENRITH.

On 27th June, 1942, thirty-one cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified by two of the medical practitioners in the town, and enquiries were at once made at all the houses concerned.

These enquiries were particularly concerned with the food supplies to the various households, the object being to find a common food denominator which would lead us to the likely source of the outbreak. Despite many false scents drawn across the trail, it was soon evident that the milk supply to over 90% of these infected households came from two milk retailers in Penrith, "X" retailer and "Y" retailer," and on further consideration of the problem it was ascertained that a certain farm "Z" supplied 100 gallons of milk to "X" retailer daily and 12 gallons of milk to "Y" retailer daily.

On Sunday morning, 28th June, along with Mr. Butler, I accompanied Dr. Faulds on his visit to farm "Z" where it was found that eight cases of dysentery had occurred recently, including persons employed in milking the cows. Dr. Faulds obtained rectal swabs from all the patients at the farm with one exception, a Land Girl, who was away for the week-end, and it was arranged that a swab should be taken on her return.

The retailers at Penrith were at once interviewed and whilst "X" retailer made arrangements for all his milk to be sent to Carlisle for pasteurisation and to be returned to Penrith for bottling and sale, "Y" retailer discontinued the milk supplied by "Z" farm.

"Z" farm is a large producer of accredited milk, and is a supply from which our routine samples taken from both "X" and "Y" retailers have generally passed both the Colour Test (Methylene Blue) and also B. Coli Test.

Steps were at once taken to ensure that all employees at both "X" and "Y's" dairies in Penrith, who gave a history of suffering from recent diarrhoea or sickness, should report immediately to their doctor for examination and treatment, and all the medical practitioners in the town were informed to this effect.

On Tuesday, 30th June, Dr. Faulds 'phoned to say that he had succeeded in isolating *Bacillus Dysenteriae* Sonne from a milk sample taken at "Z" farm on the 28th ultimo—prima facie evidence. All our further investigations fully confirmed this.

On 31st July, 1942, the Medical Officer of Health for North Westmorland wrote to me stating that the milk from the infected farm in his area had been cleared of dysentery, and that further pasteurisation was unnecessary. Following this information the pasteurisation of this particular milk supply was discontinued.

Symptoms.

The clinical symptoms show that a typical case starts with fairly severe abdominal pain followed by vomiting or diarrhoea or both, with later the presence of blood and mucus (slime) in the motions.

While the majority of the cases were of a mild nature, there were some pretty severe cases with symptoms of vomiting continuing at intervals of 10 minutes during the night, tenesmus and prolonged diarrhoea with intense abdominal pain and febrile symptoms were frequently complained of. One severe case lasted for two weeks and caused considerable debility. Seven days appeared to be the longest period for blood and mucus in the stools.

Notifications.

There were 189 notifications (12 in Penrith Rural) and 177 in Penrith Urban. The accompanying graph shows that the incidence reached a peak between the 22nd and 25th June, 1942, and also about the 30th June.

Nine of the twelve cases notified in the Penrith Rural area consumed milk supplied by "X" retailer at Penrith, and 2 further cases were pupils at an evacuated residential school and three cases occurred at a cottage adjacent to this school and having the same milk supply. The twelfth case is a hawker and was probably infected in Penrith on 30th June.

Age and sex distribution is shown below :—

Sex.	Age Group in Years.											
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65
Males	3	—	6	2	3	20	9	5	3	9	15	6
Females	—	2	3	—	3	11	5	12	22	23	16	10

Totals :—81 males and 108 females.

The youngest case was aged only 17 days, and he was either infected by a complementary milk feed or from his mother who also suffered from the disease ; a brother, aged 2 years, was also affected in the same household. The eldest case was a woman, aged 85 years.

Number of Houses Affected—116.

1 case occurred in 78 houses	—	78 cases
2 cases occurred in 20 houses	—	40 cases
3 cases occurred in 15 houses	—	45 cases
4 cases occurred in 1 house	—	4 cases
5 cases occurred in 2 houses	—	10 cases
Totals	116	177

Penrith Rural District.

- 3 cases occurred in a residential school.
- 3 cases occurred at an adjoining cottage.
- 2 cases occurred at a farm.
- 1 case occurred in a house.

Bacteriology.

Out of 25 patients from whom rectal swabs or fæcal swabs were sent to the Pathologist, Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, for examination, 15 were positive, yielding a culture of *Bacillus Dysenteriae* Sonne, and 10 were negative.

Out of 8 patients at "Z" farm in Westmorland, a milker (male), aged 19 years, was positive for *B. Dysenteriae* Sonne; this man had been ill about the 18th June with Dysentery.

The farmer's son, aged 3 years, who had been ill on 27th June with sickness and green motions, was also positive for Sonne Dysentery. Six other patients at this farm were all negative to Sonne.

Milk samples submitted on 28th June from "Z" farm in Westmorland shows milk *Positive* for *B. Dysenteriae* Sonne. This milk also failed to pass Methylene Blue and *B. Coli* tests.

Food Handlers.

Three employees of "X" retailer in Penrith were found to have rectal swabs positive to Sonne Dysentery, and were at once prohibited from handling foodstuffs. One of these persons was employed at "X" where the milk is bottled for distribution, while the other two were employed on a bread round. Three consecutive negative swabs to Sonne were obtained before permitting these employees to resume the handling of foodstuffs.

Cases Notified with Date of Onset subsequent to Pasteurisation of the Infected Milk Supply.

From mid-day on Sunday, 28th June, 1942, all further milk supplied from the infected farm "Z" in Westmorland was conveyed to Carlisle for pasteurisation.

Assuming an average incubation period of 48 hours for *Bacillus Dysenteriae* Sonne, and allowing that a proportion of Sunday (28/6/42) morning's milk was consumed at a later date, it is fair to exclude all notifications whose onset occurred prior to the 4th July, 1942.

There were 24 cases notified with onset between 4th July and 20th July, 1942, and it is interesting to note that 19 of these cases were definitely secondary cases—secondary to earlier cases in the same household—and that there were 5 possible primary cases. The last cases were notified on the 22nd July and the epidemic ceased on the 20th July. Several rectal swabs sent by doctors for examination since have all been negative.

Conclusions.

It would appear that the total number of notified cases only represents a fraction of the number which occurred in the district, many would probably have mild symptoms or others failed to call in the family doctor.

Ninety-four per cent of the notified cases obtained their milk supplies from either "X" or "Y" retailer in Penrith, and in this connection a number of hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc., in Penrith, receive their milk from these retailers, this accounting for most of the cases in the remaining six per cent., although a few of these were secondary cases.

Ice Cream made with milk from "Y" retailer's dairy was considered to be the vehicle of infection in two households with 6 cases, and where the householder obtained milk from a retailer other than "X" or "Y."

Cream cakes made with "Y" retailer's milk were the possible source of infection in three other households with 4 cases.

One child (F., aged 6 years) was apparently infected at a party held on the 9th July, 1942, where no less than 5 cases of Dysentery had been recorded.

The first case notified in Penrith gave the date of onset as 15th June, 1942, and the earliest case of Dysentery at " Z " farm in Westmorland was stated to have occurred on the 12th June, 1942. We have information that cases of Dysentery occurred at another Westmorland farm which does not supply any milk to the Penrith area, and onset was given as 10th June, 1942. There is a possible common source of infection between these two Westmorland farms.

The origin of the outbreak as far as Penrith is concerned was certainly an infected milk supply from " Z " farm in Westmorland ; fortunately both retailers who received milk from this source did not bulk their milk with that derived from other farms, and thus to some extent limited the outbreak.

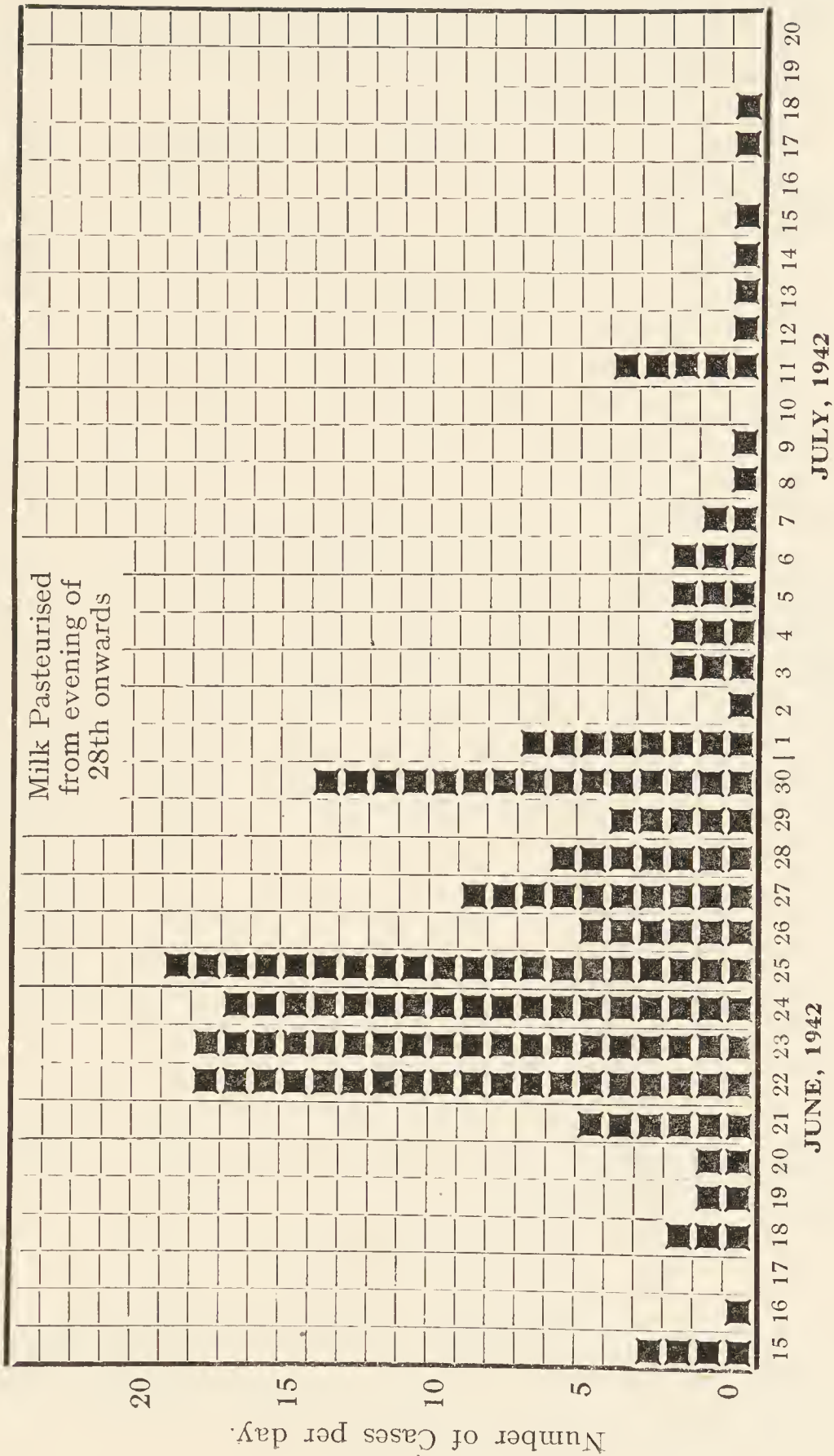
The lack of any pasteurisation plant in Penrith is unfortunate, as milk from " Z " farm had to be sent to Carlisle for pasteurisation, and other milk sent from Carlisle to Penrith for bottling and distribution. An alternative scheme would have been to label all milk bottles from " X " retailer with the words " This milk must be boiled before using," and it is to be noted that there were no facilities for " X " to boil the milk himself on the premises.

The outbreak was not due to any negligence on the part of anyone in Penrith, but serves to show how important it is for those engaged in milk production to report any sickness or illness among milkers or others concerned in handling a vital article of food which is peculiarly liable to become a transmitter of disease.

The age distribution chart shows that there was no spread of disease through the milk supplied to the elementary schools under the " Milk in Schools Scheme " of the Milk Marketing Board.

PENRITH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL—DYSENTERY OUTBREAK.

GRAPH SHOWING INCIDENCE.



DATES OF ONSET OF CASES.

CANCER.

Twenty-one deaths were caused by malignant disease, giving a death rate of 1.96 per 1,000 of the population ; in 1941 there were 18 deaths and a rate of 1.63 per 1,000.

The details are as follows :—

System.	Males.	Females.
Alimentary—		
Stomach	—	5
Liver	1	—
Pancreas.....	2	—
Colon	1	2
Rectum	3	—
Bucco-pharyngeal	3	—
Reproductive—		
Breast	—	2
Bladder	1	—
Respiratory—		
Lung	—	1

2	of the deaths occurred among persons aged between 49 and 55					
4	„	„	„	„	„	55 and 60
2	„	„	„	„	„	60 and 65
2	„	„	„	„	„	65 and 70
8	„	„	„	„	„	70 and 75
3	„	„	„	„	„	over 75 years

Total number of deaths—21.

71.43% of the deaths were over 60 years of age. 67.61 years was the average age at death.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action has been necessary in respect of Tuberculosis among persons employed in the Milk Trade or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1942, is 48, compared with 47 at the end of 1941.

There were 6 deaths from Tuberculosis, 5 of these cases were pulmonary, 3 of which were notified in 1942, 1 in 1938, and the fifth was a transferable death which occurred at Garlands Mental Hospital (female, aged 39 years), and which had been notified in the Border Rural District area four months previously. The only death from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified in 1941.

Number of cases on the register :—

Males.		Females.	
Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
15	7	17	9
Total—48.			

1942—TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

AGES.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respir-		Respiratory		Non-Respir-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
To One year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 „ ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 „ ...	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 35 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 45 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
45 to 55 „ ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 to 65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	5	2	—	1	2	3	—	1

CAUSES OF DEATHS AS GIVEN BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	3	5
Tuberculosis (other forms)	—	1	1
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	2	—	2
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	4	5
Cancer of Breast	—	2	2
Cancer (all other sites)	7	5	12
Heart Disease	15	19	34
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	7	8	15
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	5	11
Bronchitis	1	4	5
Pneumonia.....	2	5	7
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1	4	5
Nephritis	—	2	2
Premature Birth	3	1	4
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	2	1	3
Suicide	1	—	1
Road Traffic Accidents	1	1	2
Other Violent Causes	—	2	2
All Other Causes	9	13	22
	—	—	—
Totals	61	81	142
	—	—	—

PENRITH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
PENRITH,

17th August, 1943.

*To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Urban District Council of Penrith.*

Mrs. Johnson and Gentlemen,

I desire to submit my second Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1942 :—

Inspection of District.

During the year 215 inspections and re-inspections were made. It was necessary in numerous instances, however, to interview and write to the persons concerned, drawing their attention to repairs which had not received prompt attention.

Eight letters referring to nuisances and general dilapidations were sent out ; six have received attention, the remaining two are receiving attention.

Bakehouses.

Number on Register						16
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The premises are all in a satisfactory condition and are well conducted.

Food Premises.

All premises for the preparation and sale of food including meat, fish, fruit, etc., have been inspected and found satisfactory.

Abattoir.

The premises have been kept under supervision and found satisfactory. A new fence has been erected in place of the one previously reported as unsatisfactory.

Disinfection.

After all cases of infectious disease, an inspection of the premises affected has been made and the premises, bedding, etc., have been disinfected.

Houses disinfected during 1942	.....	58
Schools disinfected during 1942	.....	Nil

Camping Sites.

Number of Camping Sites in the District	.....	1
Maximum number of Campers	.....	5

Foodstuffs Condemned.

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit and, having been surrendered, were destroyed or so disposed of as not to be used for human food :—

Tinned Meat	.....	196 tins
Tinned Vegetables	.....	112 tins
Tinned Fruit	.....	23 tins
Evaporated Milk	.....	63 tins
Tinned Fish	.....	14 tins
Butter	.....	26 lbs.
Lard	.....	21 lbs.
Cheese	.....	5½ lbs.
Chocolate	.....	1½ lbs.
Tea	.....	14 lbs.

Water Supply.

The water supply to Penrith is obtained from Lake Hayeswater and is conveyed 19 miles through an 8 inch main which supplies four storage reservoirs situated at Carleton, Beacon Road, Fairhill and Maidenhill, the total capacity being 1,375,000 gallons. The water is excellent in quality and tests are frequently made, the last being on 18th January, 1943, which the Analyst gave as a very good domestic supply.

Special attention is given to the inspection of reservoirs and the testing of mains.

Smoke Abatement.

No statutory action has been taken in connection with smoke nuisance during 1942.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Two cases have been dealt with during the year, the premises being fumigated and all the bedding, furniture and walls sprayed with " Pyagra " solution.

Schools.

All the schools have been visited and inspected. Sanitary conditions were found to be satisfactory, and the old trough system has been taken out at St. Catherine's School and replaced with up-to-date pedestals.

Housing.

Number of Houses erected during 1942 :—

By Local Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
By Other Persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

Milk Supply.

Number of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Wholesale

Purveyors of Milk on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Number of Farms used as Dairies	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Number of Other Premises used as Dairies	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

The following samples were taken and submitted to the Pathological Laboratory at Carlisle during the year 1942 :—

Certified Standard T.T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Accredited	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Ungraded	.....	.....	.....	.....	19

The total number of samples taken was 54, of which 25 were unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The use of sanitary dustbins is universal throughout the area. House collection of refuse is carried out weekly by the Council's staff. The refuse is dealt with by controlled tipping at the Refuse Tip at Red Hills.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Refuse tips and sewers under the Council's control have been periodically dosed with suitable poison, while in addition advice has been given and poison supplied to owners of private premises where the vermin existed.

Salvage of Waste Materials.

The following amount of salvage was collected and disposed of during 1942 :—

Waste Paper	.....	135 tons	Books	.....	10 tons
Metal	.....	24 tons	Tins	.....	58 tons
Rags	.....	3 tons	Bones	.....	7 tons
Rubber	.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons	String	.....	37 cwts.

Sewage.

The whole of the district is drained by a system of sewers, the main outfall discharging into the Sewage Disposal Works at Whinfell, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out of town. On entering the works the effluent passes through detritus tanks which are in duplicate and each 10 feet by 6 feet by 6 feet in depth, then through a dividing chamber into four settling tanks of the circular flat bottomed, brick lined type, of a total capacity of 208,000 gallons.

The effluent after treatment in the settling tanks is passed to four revolving distributors, by cast iron pipes the distributors discharge over media of granite, each filter having a diameter of 80 feet and an average depth of 6 feet. After passing through the filtering media the effluent enters humus tanks constructed in duplicate ; these are rectangular sloping floor tanks with scum boards at each end. The resultant effluent then discharges direct into the River Eamont.

I am, Mrs. Johnson and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. BUTLER,

Surveyor, Sanitary Inspector
and Water Engineer.



